Birchfield PRIMARY SCHOOL

Year 1 Curriculum Overview
Term 2.1

Teaching Team:
Miss Nguyen, Miss Rock, Miss Ilyas.
SLT: Mrs Saboor

PE Days: Tuesday and Thursday.

On these days, children must be wearing their P.E kits. This includes a white t-shirt, black joggers, trainers, and no jewellery.

Homework: Workbooks and reading books must be returned to school by **Tuesday.**

Please see below an overview of the main themes, knowledge, and skills we will be covering this half term.

Enquiry Question	**"What do we know about the United Kingdom?"**
Significant People	**Stephen Wiltshire** is a British architectural artist. He is known for his ability to draw a landscape from memory. His work has gained worldwide popularity and his curiosity and fascination with London landmark buildings has allowed him to create detailed and accurate drawings of different cityscapes across the world.
Class Texts	**Title: Paddington and the Grand Tour** **Author: Michael Bond** Book themes: Relationships, adventure, and curiosity.
Reading	**Domain: 1e –** Predict what might happen based on what has been read so far. **Test technique:** Multiple choice – (circle/tick/underline) In Reading, the children will be reading the following text: 'Paddington and the Grand Tour'. They will be learning how answer prediction style questions and say what they think might happen next in the story. They will also be using their understanding of the text to justify their answer.
Writing	This half term, pupils will be learning to write narratives based on our whole class text, 'Paddington and the Grand Tour'. They will be identifying the features of a narrative and innovating the setting and problem. The children will then move on to writing fact files based on Paddington and on a city in the United Kingdom, linking to our enquiry.
Maths	In maths, the children will be building on their place value knowledge and move on to numbers within 20 and 50. They will learn to partition larger numbers, find one more and one less using a number line and compare and order numbers. Children will also learn how to make number bonds to 20 and add and subtract within 20.
Geography	During this half term, the children will learn about the physical and human characteristics of the United Kingdom. The children will identify seasonal and daily weather patterns in the UK and the location of hot and cold areas of the world in relation to the Equator and the North and South Poles.

	They will also study a map to learn the names of the countries, capital cities and settlements of the United Kingdom. Later, the children will carry put simple fieldwork to find out about physical and human features in their local area.
Science	In science, children will learn that humans are a type of animals known as a mammal. They will learn to name and count body parts and identify similarities and differences. The children will also learn about the senses, the body parts associated with each sense and their role in keeping us safe. During this half term, the children will also be exploring wild and garden plants found in the local environment. They will identify and describe the basic parts of plants and observe how they change overtime.
Art	This half term, the children will be exploring collagraph printing. They will focus on the work the artist, Glen Alps. They will learn how to develop a motif to make single and repeated prints based on Alp's work.
Music	In music, the children will be learning to sing and preform the song 'In the Groove' by Joanna Mangona. They will listen and learn a different musical style of the song, including Blues, Baroque, Latin, Bhangra, Folk and Funk.
Computing	During this half term, children will develop their understanding of a range of tools used for digital painting. They will then use these tools to create their own digital paintings, while gaining inspiration from a range of artists' work. Later on, the children consider their preferences when painting with and without the use of digital devices.
PSHE	In PSHE, the children will be exploring the question 'What helps us stay healthy?'. They will be identifying things that we put into or onto our bodies and how it can affect how we feel. They will also be learning about the importance of hygiene and how to take care of ourselves.
RE	In R.E, the children will be introduced to the dispositions 'Being Fair and Just' and 'Being Accountable and Living with Integrity'. They will be exploring the idea of wisdom and fairness through class discussions and stories such as The Wisdom of King Solomon and Quaswa the Camel. The children will also explore repentance and accountability through the story of Jonah, Zacchaeus and Yunus.
PE	**Gymnastics-** In this unit, children will learn to use space safely and effectively. They explore and develop basic gymnastic actions on the floor and using low apparatus. Basic skills of jumping, rolling, balancing, and travelling are used individually and in combination to create movement phrases. The children will be given opportunities to select their own actions to build short sequences and develop their confidence in performing. The children will begin to understand the use of levels, directions and shapes when travelling and balancing.

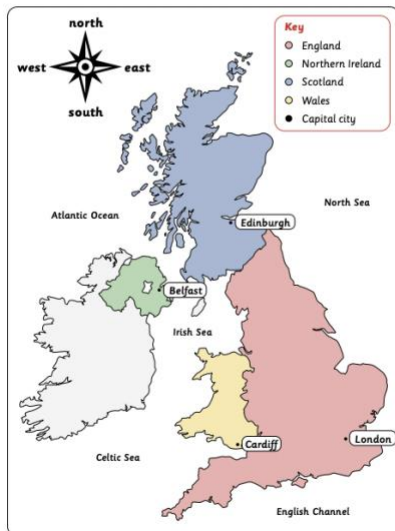|	**Yoga-** In this unit, children will learn about mindfulness and awareness. They begin to learn poses and techniques that will help them connect their mind and body. The children will learn how to improve their wellbeing by building strength, flexibility and balance. The learning includes postures, breathing and meditation taught through fun and engaging activities.

Knowledge Organisers:

Bright Lights, Big City

The United Kingdom

The United Kingdom is in Europe. It is made up of England, Northern Ireland, Scotland and Wales. The capital city of England and the United Kingdom is London.

Physical features

The landscape of the United Kingdom has many different physical features.

river

flatlands

mountain

forest

Human features

The cities, towns and villages of the United Kingdom have many different human features.

bridge

café

house

library

Landmarks

A landmark is a feature of a landscape or town that is easily seen from far away. A landmark can help you describe your location. Landmarks can be human or physical features.

bridge

castle

cathedral

limestone arch

monument

stadium

statue

war memorial

Weather

The United Kingdom has four seasons. These are spring, summer, autumn and winter. The weather can be very warm and sunny in the summer. In the winter, the weather can be cold and snowy. There can also be lots of rain all year round.

spring

summer

autumn

winter

Life in a city

A city is a large, busy settlement where lots of people live and work. A city usually has a cathedral, a river, important buildings and offices where people work. There are lots of things to see and do in a city. There are many shops and restaurants to visit.

Aerial view of London

London

London is a city. It is the largest settlement in the United Kingdom. Over eight million people live there. The River Thames is the main river that runs through the city. Tourists visit London to shop and see its famous landmarks.

Houses of Parliament

St Paul's Cathedral

The Gherkin

The Shard

Tower of London

Buckingham Palace

Great Fire of London

Thomas Farriner was the baker of King Charles II. His bakery shop was on Pudding Lane in London. A spark from one of his ovens started a terrible fire on Sunday 2nd September 1666. The Great Fire of London burned for nearly five days. It destroyed thousands of wooden houses and many churches.

Glossary

bakery	A place where bread, cakes and pastries are made and sold.
capital city	A city that is home to the government and ruler of a country.
cathedral	A large, important church.
city	A settlement, often with a cathedral.
country	A large area of land that has its own government.
human feature	Human-made features, such as buildings, roads and bridges.
monument	A large structure built to remember a person or event.
physical feature	Naturally-formed features, such as cliffs, rivers and forests.
settlement	A place where people live and work.
stadium	A large sports ground with seats around it.

Knowledge Organisers:
Maths

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Number and place value

Topic Coverage

Place Value
- count to and across 100, forwards and backwards, beginning with 0 or 1, or from any given number
- count, read and write numbers to 100 in numerals; count in multiples of 2s, 5s and 10s
- given a number, identify 1 more and 1 less
- identify and represent numbers using objects and pictorial representations including the number line, and use the language of; equal to, more than, less than (fewer), most, least
- read and write numbers from 1 to 20 in numerals and words

Key Vocabulary

Place value	The value represented by a digit.
Tens	10 ones.
Ones	Value of 1.
Digit	A number
Inequality symbol	Symbols used when comparing numbers (< > +).
Greater than	A number that is bigger than another.
Less than	A number that it smaller than another.
Equal	When two numbers are the same value.

one		eleven	
two		twelve	
three		thirteen	
four		fourteen	
five		fifteen	
six		sixteen	
seven		seventeen	
eight		eighteen	
nine		nineteen	
ten		twenty	

Compare and order numbers from 0-100, use inequality signs.

Inequality symbols help compare the value of numbers. Here are the symbols below:

Greater than   Less than
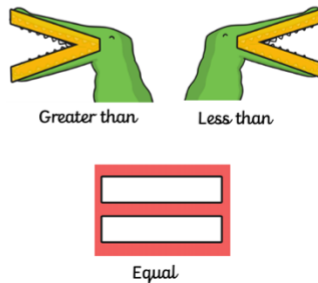
Equal

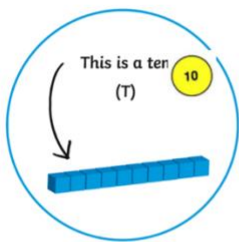9   <   17

9 is *less than* 17

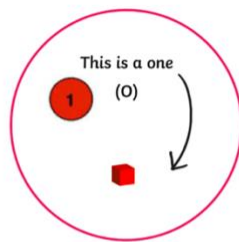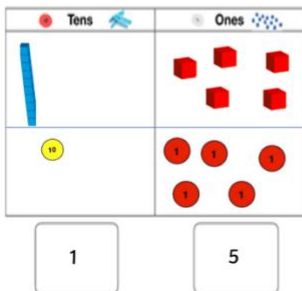18   >   13

18 is *more than* 13

20   =   20

20 is *equal to* 20

Recognise the place value of each digit in a two digit number (tens, ones).

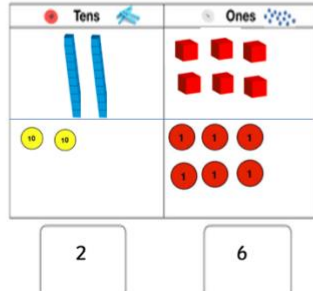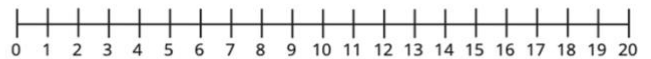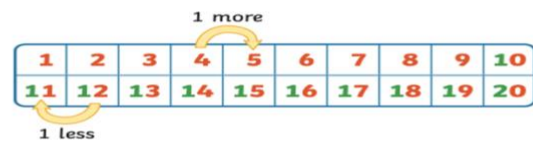A 2-digit number means that is contains 2 numbers such as 19, 15 and 13. 2-digit numbers contain tens and ones.
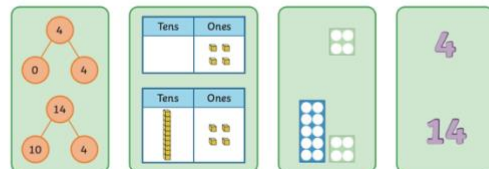
This is a ten (T)

This is a one (O)

15 - 1 ten and 5 ones

● Tens ✈	● Ones ⦂⦂⦂

1	5

26 – 2 tens and 6 ones

● Tens ✈	● Ones ⦂⦂⦂

2	6

Counting using a 20 number line

0 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14 15 16 17 18 19 20

Counting one less and one more

1 more

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20

1 less

Representing tens and one

Year 1 Maths Knowledge Organiser – Addition & Subtraction

Topic Coverage

Addition & Subtraction
- read, write and interpret mathematical statements involving addition (+), subtraction (–) and equals (=) signs
- represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20
- add and subtract one-digit and two-digit numbers to 20, including 0
- solve one-step problems that involve addition and subtraction, using concrete objects and pictorial representations, and missing number problems such as 7 = ? – 9

Key Vocabulary

Add	To bring 2 or more numbers together to make a new total.
Plus	
Sum	The calculation/number sentence of 2 or more numbers.
Solve	To find a solution (to work out something)
Altogether	The answer of adding numbers.
Total	
Subtract	Finding the difference between numbers. (What is left)
Minus	
Take away	
Difference between	
Inverse operation	The opposite operation (inverse of + is – and inverse of – is +).
Column addition	Writing one number below another and then adding one column at a time.
Column subtraction	Writing one number below another and then subtracting one column at a time.
Number facts	Simple calculations with 2 numbers (number bonds/fact families)
Commutative	Solving a number sentence in any order (only with addition e.g. 3+7 = 10 and 7+3=10).

Represent and use number bonds and related subtraction facts within 20

Rainbow to 20

0 + 20 = 20	10 + 10 = 20
1 + 19 = 20	11 + 9 = 20
2 + 18 = 20	12 + 8 = 20
3 + 17 = 20	13 + 7 = 20
4 + 16 = 20	14 + 6 = 20
5 + 15 = 20	15 + 5 = 20
6 + 14 = 20	16 + 4 = 20
7 + 13 = 20	17 + 3 = 20
8 + 12 = 20	18 + 2 = 20
9 + 11 = 20	19 + 1 = 20

Related facts

If 2 + 7 = 9
Then 20 + 70 = 90

If 4 + 6 = 10
Then 40 + 60 = 100

If 1 + 5 = 6
Then 10 + 50 = 60

If 3 + 5 = 8
Then 30 + 50 = 80

If 2 + 1 = 3
Then 20 + 10 = 30

If 2 + 2 = 4
Then 20 + 20 = 40

If 3 + 2 = 5
Then 30 + 20 = 50

Number bonds to 10

Rainbow of 10

0 1 2 3 4 5 10 5 6 7 8 9 10

0 + 10 = 10	10 + 0 = 10
1 + 9 = 10	9 + 1 = 10
2 + 8 = 10	8 + 2 = 10
3 + 7 = 10	7 + 3 = 10
4 + 6 = 10	6 + 4 = 10
5 + 5 = 10	5 + 5 = 10

Related facts

If 1 + 9 = 10
Then 1 +19 = 20

If 2 + 8 = 10
Then 1 +18 = 20

Commutative Law

Addition can be solved in ANY order. You are able to swap the numbers around.

Examples:

5 + 9 = 14
9 + 5 = 14

7 + 8 = 15
8 + 7 = 15

2 + 7 = 9
7 + 2 = 9

9 + 1 = 10
1 + 9 = 10

4 + 3 = 7
3 + 4 = 7

Add and subtract using concrete objects, pictorially and mentally, including 2 digit numbers and ones, a two digit number and tens, two two digits numbers.
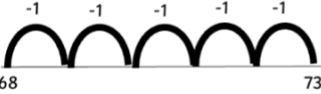
2 digit numbers +/- 1 digit number
When subtracting or adding 2 digit and 1 digit numbers it is useful to draw your own number like.
For example: 28 + 8 = 36

+1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1 +1
28 ... 36
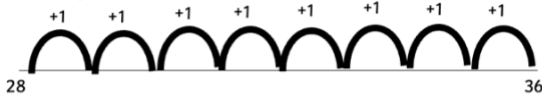
> First, write the addend on the left (28). Then make small jumps forwards adding one each time until you have added the correct amount (8). Fill in the numbers until you get the total (36).

73 – 5 = 68
-1 -1 -1 -1 -1
68 ... 73

> First, write the minuend on the right (73). Then make small jumps backwards subtracting one each time until you have subtracted the correct amount (5). Fill in the numbers until you find the difference (68).

2 digit number +/- 2 digit numbers
When adding or subtracting two 2 digit numbers it is useful to use the column method.

Not crossing ten

```
   2 3          2 5
 + 1 2        - 1 3
   4 5          3 8
```

> Always +/1 ones first and write number underneath ones column. Then +/- tens and write under tens column.

Crossing ten

```
   4 9
 + 2 6
   7 5
     1
```

> Always + ones first. If the value is 10 or bigger then you must regroup. (moving the ten into tens column and leave ones in ones column. Then add tens column (remember to add the ten you regrouped).
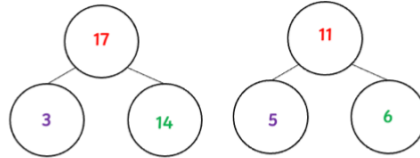
```
 3 4¹ 1
 -  2 6
    1 5
```

> Always - ones first. If the number on top is smaller than the number on the bottom then you much exchange a ten to make it bigger. Then continue the column process.

Recognise and use the inverse relationship between addition and subtraction.

Inverse operation helps you to check you answer. It is the opposite operation. For example:
Inverse for subtraction (-) is addition (+)
Inverse for addition (+) is subtraction (-)

17 (3, 14)

11 (5, 6)

12 (7, 5)

3 + 14 = 17	5 + 6 = 11	7 + 5 = 12
14 + 3 = 17	6 + 5 = 11	5 + 7 = 12
17 – 14 = 3	11 – 6 = 5	12 – 5 = 7
17 – 3 = 14	11 – 5 = 6	12 – 7 = 3

Important vocabulary to remember

3 + 6 = 9
Addends / Sum

5 - 1 = 4
Minuend / Subtrahend / Difference

Solve problems with addition and subtraction (with concrete objects, pictorially).

Sam took 25 minutes to do his homework. It took Jacob 22 minutes. How long did they take altogether?

25 + 22 = 47

```
   T  O
 + 2  5
   2  2
   7  7
```

A florist has 72 roses. She sells 40 in one day. How many are left?

72 - 40 = 32

32 ... 72
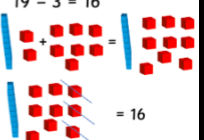
John buys 12 pencils one week and 7 the following week. He gives 3 pencils to his friend.

How many pencils does he have left?

12 + 7 = 19
19 – 3 = 16

= 16

Knowledge Organisers:
Science

Key Vocabulary

wild plants	A wild plant seed grows where it falls. It doesn't need to be planted or cared for as it grows.
garden plants	Garden plants are plants that people choose to grow in their gardens.
weed	Weeds are wild plants that grow in places where people don't want them.
deciduous	A deciduous tree loses its leaves each year.
evergreen	An evergreen tree keeps its green leaves all year round, even in the winter.

Trees

cedar	horse chestnut	oak

Key Knowledge

Wild Plants

dandelion	daisy	buttercup	nettles
ivy	dog rose	clover	brambles

Garden Plants

fuchsia	pansy	sweet pea	sunflower

Key Vocabulary

roots	Roots take in water and nutrients from the soil and keep the plant in the ground.
stem	The stem holds the plant up and carries the water and nutrients from the roots to the leaves and flowers.
leaves	Leaves catch sunlight to help the plant to make its own food.
flowers	Flowers attract insects and birds.
petals	Petals are the colourful part of the flower.
fruit	Fruit contains the plant's seeds. Sometimes humans try to grow fruit without seeds because it's easier to eat.
seed	Seeds grow into new plants.
bulb	Bulbs grow into new plants.

Key Knowledge
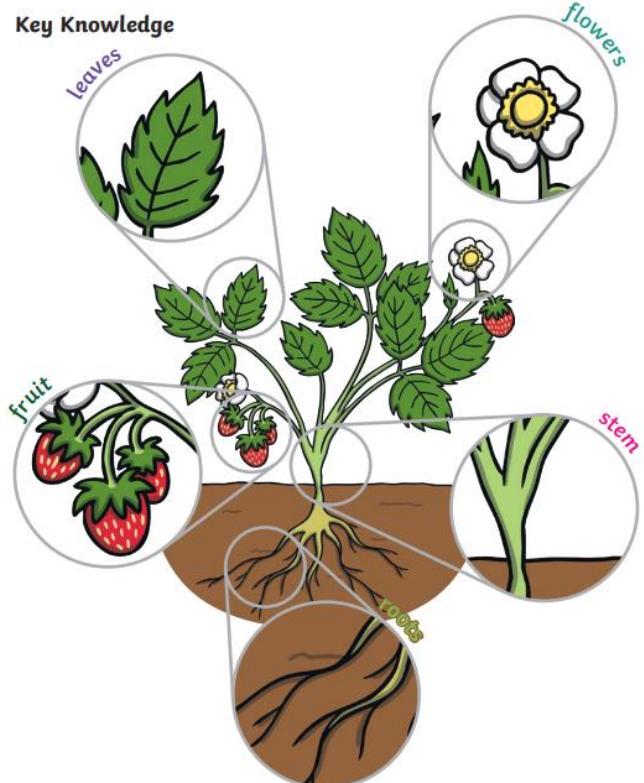
Key Vocabulary

amphibians	Amphibians live in the water as babies and on land as they grow older. They have smooth, slimy skin.
birds	All birds have a beak, two legs, feathers and wings.
fish	Fish live and breathe under water. They have scaly skin, fins to help them swim and they breathe through gills.
mammals	Mammals are animals that breathe air, grow hair or fur and feed on their mother's milk as a baby.
reptiles	All reptiles breathe air. They have scales on their skin.
carnivore	Animals that mostly eat other animals (meat) are carnivores.
herbivore	Animals that only eat plants are herbivores.
omnivore	Animals that eat both plants and other animals are omnivores.

Mammals

human mouse dog cow

Birds

penguin chicken flamingo robin

Fish

goldfish tuna shark eel

Reptiles

snake tortoise lizard alligator

Amphibians

frog toad newt salamander

Key Vocabulary

sight	Your eyes let you see all the things around you.
hearing	Your ears let you listen to all the things around you. Your brain is able to tell what different sounds are.
touch	Your skin gives you the sense of touch. You can tell if something is warm, cold, smooth or rough without even looking at it!
taste	Your sense of taste comes from your tongue. You can tell if something tastes bitter or sweet. You might have some tastes you like and some you don't.
smell	You smell using your nose. Your nose can tell if things smell nice or not nice.

Senses

sight

hearing

touch

taste
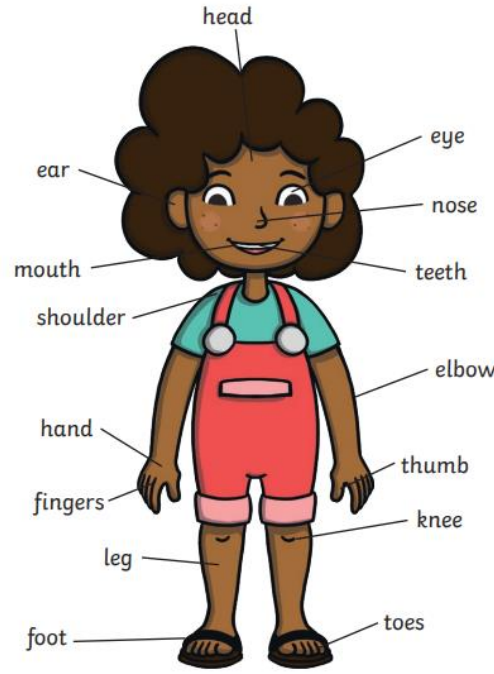
smell

Parts of the Body

head

eye

ear

nose

mouth

teeth

shoulder

elbow

hand

thumb

fingers

knee

leg

foot

toes

Home Learning and Useful Links:

This half term our school value will be **'Curiosity'**. Please discuss what this means with your child.

Please talk to your children about the Knowledge Organisers and the key information and vocabulary.

Please ensure that your child reads to an adult at home every day. We would like an adult to make a comment in the reading diary every week. Please return the reading books by **Tuesday** so they can be changed.

Year 1 have their spelling test every Friday. Please ensure that your child is practicing their words in readiness for their test.

Research **Stephen Wiltshire** - Who is he? What did he do?

Look at **Glen Alps'** collagraphy printing work, create a piece of art work using collagraphy.

Maths interactive games-
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/maths-games/hit-the-button
https://www.ictgames.com/mobilePage/hundredSq/index.html
https://www.bbc.co.uk/iplayer/episodes/b08bzfnh/numberblocks
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=h6udqW6VhWg

Phonics interactive games-
https://www.phonicsplay.co.uk/
https://www.topmarks.co.uk/Search.aspx?q=phonics%20games%20year%201

Paddington and the Grand Tour (Listen to the story online)-
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ojBUZUReSY4

Compass song:
https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=f2l81_BFb-s